

# The Daily Green Mountain Freeman.

VOLUME I.

Freedom: its Interests, its Rights, and its Honor.

NUMBER 51.

BY C. W. WILLARD.

MONTPELIER, VT., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12, 1861.

PRICE, TWO CENTS.

## TO HORSE OWNERS!

Dr. Bryden's  
HORSE AND CATTLE  
MEDICINES.

Which have been most successfully used in my own practice throughout Vermont and New England for several years, are now offered TO THE PUBLIC, for the rapid cure of all diseases incident to

## HORSES AND CATTLE.

Hotel Keepers, Livery Stable keepers, Horse, Buyers, Stage-men, Carriers, and Farmers in every section, are aware of the success that has attended the use of these medicines whenever I have used them, and I now offer them in full confidence that they will prove the "needed medicine" for all horse and cattle owners' use.

W. M. BRYDEN,  
Veterinary Surgeon.  
South Clarendon, Vt.

These medicines consist of  
Dr. Bryden's Condition Powders,  
For Horses and Cattle out of condition—  
DR. BRYDEN'S  
Cough or Heave Powder,  
For Coughs, Heaves or Broken Wind.  
DR. BRYDEN'S URINE POWDER,  
For Stoppage of Water or too scanty discharges.  
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Embrocation & Liniment,  
Will cure Sore Throats and Horse Distemper, swelled necks, old sores, bruises, sprains, cramps, and lameness of every description, in the shortest possible time

Dr. Bryden's Bone Compound,  
For Ring Bone, splint, or any enlargement on the bone, from kick, blow or any other cause. This compound will stop the growth of the enlargement, and entirely cures the lameness. Perfect success has always attended the use of this valuable compound.

Dr. Bryden's Remedy  
For Constipated Throats. Wonderful cures of the worst cases have been performed with this excellent remedy. No article in use can be compared with this for Croup, Throats in Cattle, and foot rot in sheep.

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SPECIFIC for SCRATCHES,  
NEVER FAILS! NEVER FAILS!  
It will entirely cure the hardest cases of scratches below the direction, and it will surely cure. Also for itching or rubbing off of Hair, and cause rapid growth of hair wherever applied.

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Hoof Compound,  
To grow the hoofs in case of contracted feet, flat feet, quarter cracks, &c. A complete new healthy hoof can be grown out by the use of this compound in a short time.

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Is well known by horse owners in Vermont, that it is almost unnecessary to say anything of his universal success in treating any disease of Horses & Cattle. And in proving these medicines prepared with the greatest care from his receipts, we have only to say to such as have been his remedies used.

You know what they will do,  
and to all who have HORSES AND CATTLE in their care you have only to give them a single trial to be fully convinced that they are

THE BEST REMEDIES  
Ever sold in Vermont.  
Full directions with each package.  
PRICE ONLY TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

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FRED. E. SMITH, DRUGGIST  
Montpelier, Vermont

SMITH'S  
ANODYNE  
COUGH DROPS

Has stood the test of a  
Ten Year's Trial,  
and is now acknowledged  
THE BEST IN USE.  
It has the fullest confidence of its patrons, and over  
60,000 Bottles  
having been sold in Vermont is a guarantee of its efficacy.

The Price is within the  
Reach of All.  
So that the poorest families in town need never be without this most  
VALUABLE REMEDY.

To prevent the sad consequences of a hard cold or  
backing cough, be prompt to procure  
The Anodyne Cough Drops,  
For it always cures.

PHYSICIANS  
also in all parts of the State, use it in their practice; and  
in their own families.  
They say it is excellent for  
COUGHS COLDS, CROUP,  
ASTHMA, HOARSENESS, &c.

And this is the universal voice of people who use it.  
As a FAMILY MEDICINE, for sudden Colds, for Children, and for aged people who cough and are kept awake  
nights, we do verily believe there is not so  
GOOD AND RELIABLE REMEDY

in the land, when such men as  
Dr. Clark, Dr. Bigelow, Hon. E. F. Walton, Dr. Smith  
Dr. Rublee, Hon. D. F. Thompson, Capt. Jewett, Gen.  
C. W. Storey, Ellis & Hatch,  
give the highest recommendations for its use we ask  
WHO CAN DOUBT IT!

FATHER HOBART,  
The Oldest Minister in New England,  
gives his strongest recommendation of its efficacy and for  
this use

LAST, BUT NOT LEAST,  
You can run no risk for every bottle is  
Warranted!  
PRICE 25 CENTS.

FRED. E. SMITH, Proprietor,  
Montpelier, Vt.

## The Daily Freeman.

MONTPELIER, VT.,  
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12, 1861.

### Martial Law and Slavery.

Professor Parsons of the Cambridge Law School, thus defines Martial Law:

"Practically, the very essence and substance of martial law is, in England and the United States, the suspension of the right to the writ of habeas corpus. While any person who is arrested by any authority can have this writ, and be brought by it before a civil tribunal, whose judgment determines conclusively whether he shall be held as a prisoner or go at large, it is obvious that the civil law prevails over either military or martial law. And it is equally obvious, that no person can be effectually subjected to martial law, that is, to an arrest and trial by military men, and punishment by them, unless the writ of habeas corpus is suspended, for the time, at least, and as to this person. On the other hand, when the habeas corpus is previously suspended, there is nothing to interfere with or prevent the exercise of martial law. It may indeed be said that, for all practical considerations, martial law and the suspension of the right to habeas corpus are one and the same thing."

The same able jurist, in treating of the legal right of the Federal army to deal with the institution of Slavery in a rebellious State, after stating that the slaves might be seized and used in military labors, goes on to say:

"The second way is to receive and harbor all runaway slaves. And the third is but a step further in the same direction, although it may seem to be a wide step; it is to liberate them, not, as it were, passively, but by proclamation, or other active measures. As matter of law, I have not the least doubt of the right of an invading army to do this. It would, regarded as a mere question of law, stand on the footing of a destruction of private property in an enemy's country. And like that it would be an unquestionable right; but, if the usages of war were to govern it, it would be right to be exercised only as a military necessity, and for the purpose of weakening the enemy, and lessening his means of attack or resistance. And the existence of this necessity must be determined by the commanding officer, or by the supreme authority at home in view of all the circumstances of the case. Should there be a war between two slave States, say Georgia and South Carolina, and Georgia should invade South Carolina, I have no doubt that the invading forces might and would claim and possess a right to exercise these means of weakening their enemy, if they thought proper.

The fourth way of dealing with slaves would be to put weapons into their hands and incite them to armed insurrection. If any such right as this can ever exist, it can only spring from the extremest necessity, and from a condition of things which it would be difficult and painful to imagine. With my understanding of an armed servile insurrection must be, I may illustrate my view of the law thus. An army which invested a city that was supplied with water by a stream flowing into it, would have a military right to cut off the stream, and so reduce the city to submission. But it would have no right, military or other, to poison the waters. There seems to me, as a matter of law, a good test for this. The commander of an invading army might certainly, as a military necessity, liberate the slaves, and make any use of them which he could make of his own soldiers; but nothing more."

### The Pay and Pension of our Volunteers.

The following recapitulation affords useful information to volunteers and their families:

1. After being mustered into the service of the United States, volunteers are entitled to pay the same as regular troops.
2. If disabled by wounds received in service or disease contracted in service, they are entitled to an invalid pension during life, or as long as the disability continues.
3. If any are killed or die in the service of the United States, leaving a widow, she is entitled to what pay was due her husband, and a pension. If there is no widow, the child or children of such volunteer is entitled to the pay and a pension until they are sixteen years of age.
4. If there is no widow, or child under sixteen years of age, the other heirs of decedent are entitled to the pay due the volunteer at the time of his death—no pension. At this time neither the volunteers nor any heir is entitled to land warrants, but there is no doubt an act of Congress will be passed early in July, granting 160 acres to every volunteer who shall serve 14 days or engage in battle and be honorably discharged first to the widow, second to the children, third to the mother, fourth to the father; and if all the foregoing heirs be dead, fifth the brothers and sisters of those who may so serve and die without receiving a warrant, in like manner as the volunteers who served in Mexico are now rewarded. Seamen and others who take prizes, and those performing meritorious feats, will undoubtedly be rewarded with the fruits of their valor. Those patriotic men and women who suffer from robbery in the slave States, under the name of confiscation, will almost certainly be rewarded, according to the scripture rule, fourfold from the property of the rebels—all State confiscations being wholly illegal—and mere piracy will be punished, and Congress will undoubtedly pass a proper and effectual act whereby the U. S. Courts will take from the unfaithful and unjust stewards what property they may have, and give it to the faithful and true servants.
5. In addition to what the volunteers and

heirs are entitled to, and may become entitled to from the U. S., the several States have passed and will pass acts granting pay from the State Treasury.

### The Weapons of this War.

The editor of Wilkes' (N. Y.) Spirit of the Times is a soldier now in Washington. In a late letter to the Spirit, he thus remarks on the weapons with which the battles are likely to be won:

Some importance has been attributed to the fact that the Southern men, as a general thing, are better marksmen than the soldiers of the North, and that they will consequently possess a great advantage through such superiority, in the hour of battle. But while I do not believe that this is the case to any great extent, I would not, even if it were so, give much consideration to the fact; for in battle but few special shots are made, and the coming struggle is not designed to be a contest of mere marksmanship or evolutions. War began with the spear for its weapon; after a variety of changes, through several centuries, it yielded its refinements, and under Napoleon III., on the fields of Magenta and Solferino, came back to the spear again. On those bloody and bitterly contested fields the alert Zouaves and the athletic Chasseurs d'Afrique refused to accept of the rations of powder and ball, when served out to the troops, just previous to battle, when the charge was given, refused even to discharge the loads which were already in their weapons, but, rushing forward through the fire, they engaged the Austrians hand to hand, and bayoneted them in the ranks. This is unquestionably the true resource of superior physical condition. On this plan the coming war between the North and South will surely be contested; and in part evidence thereof, I will merely point to the fact that the Government has already taken away the little costly breech loading toys which the munificence of New York put in the hands of Col. Ellsworth's regiment, and served out to them the spear, in the shape of a sabre on the end of a Minie musket, and may Heaven help those under the edge of whose bayonets these "pet lambs" shall succeed in getting. There will be some strange fighting, in which, possibly, even "butting" and wrestling and throttling may form a part; but, after a short turmoil, the result will be a heap of slain and a flying remnant, each of whom will probably render his verdict of the struggle in the exclamation that "those fellows are not gentlemen!" The sabre bayonet is also to be distributed throughout the entire army, and I feel certain, from what I have gathered through military men, that the actual embrace of battle, man to man, is what the Northern captains of this war intend mostly to rely upon.

We give below the concluding portion, and all for which we can find space, of the exceedingly able letter of Mr. Motley to the London Times, to which we have before alluded:

"The great secession, therefore, of 1860-1 is a rebellion, like any other insurrection against establishing authority, and has been followed by civil war, as its immediate and inevitable consequence. If successful, it is revolution, and whether successful or not it will be judged before the tribunal of mankind and posterity according to the eternal laws of reason and justice.

Time and history will decide whether it was a good and sagacious deed to destroy a fabric of so long duration, because of the election of Mr. Lincoln; whether it were wise and noble to substitute over a large portion of the American soil a confederacy of which Slavery, in the words of its Vice President, is the corner-stone, for the old republic, of which Washington, with his own hand, laid the corner-stone.

It is conceded by the North that it has received from the Union innumerable blessings. But it would seem that the Union had also conferred benefits on the South. It has carried its mails at a large expense. It has recaptured its fugitive slaves. It has purchased vast tracts of foreign territory, out of which a whole tier of slave states has been constructed. It has annexed Texas. It has made war with Mexico. It has made an offer—not likely to be repeated, however—to purchase Cuba, with its multitude of slaves, at a price, according to report, as large as the sum paid by England for the emancipation of her slaves. Individuals in the free states have expressed themselves freely on slavery, as upon every topic of human thought, and this must ever be the case where there is freedom of the press and of speech. The number of professed abolitionists has hitherto been very small while the great body of the two principal political parties in the free states have been strongly opposed to them.

The Republican party was determined to set bounds to the extension of Slavery, while the Democratic party favored that system, but neither had designs, secret or avowed, against Slavery within the States. They knew that the question could only be legally and rationally dealt with by the States themselves. But both the parties, as present events are so signally demonstrating, were imbued with a passionate attachment to the Constitution—to the established authority of Government, by which alone our laws and our liberty are secured. All parties in the free States are now united as one man, inspired by a noble and generous emotion to vindicate the sullied honor of their flag, and to save their Country from the abyss of perdition into which it seemed descending.

Of the ultimate result we have no intention of speaking. Only the presumptions will venture to lift the veil and effect to read with accuracy coming events, the most momentous perhaps of our times. One result, is however, secured. The Montgomery constitution, with

slavery for its corner stone, is not likely to be accepted, as but lately seemed possible, not only by all the slave states, but even by the border free states; nor to be proclaimed from Washington as the new national law in the name of the United States. Compromises will no longer be offered by peace conventions, in which slavery is to be made national negroes declared property all over the land, and slavery extended over all territories now possessed or hereafter to be acquired. Nor is the United States' government yet driven from Washington.

Events are rapidly unrolling themselves, and it will be proved, in course of time, whether the North will remain united in its inflexible purpose, whether the South is as firmly united, or whether a counter revolution will be effected in either section, which must necessarily give the victory to its opponents. We know nothing of the schemes or plans of either government.

The original design of the Republican party was to put an end to the perpetual policy of slavery extension, and acquisition of territory for that purpose, and at the same time to maintain the Constitution and the integrity of the republic. This at the South seemed an outrage which justified civil war; for events have amply proved what sagacious statesmen prophesied thirty years ago—that secession is civil war.

If all is to end in negotiation and separation, notwithstanding the almost interminable disputes concerning frontiers, the stronghold in the Gulf, and the unshackled navigation of the great rivers throughout their whole length, which it is probable, will never be abandoned by the North, except as the result of total defeat in the field, it is at any rate certain that both parties will negotiate more equitably with arms in their hands than if the unarmed of either section were to deal with the armed. If it comes to permanent separation, too, it is certain that in the commonwealth which will still glory in the name of the United States, and whose people will doubtless re-establish the old Constitution with some important amendments, the word secession will be a sound of war not to be lightly uttered. It will have been proved to designate, not a peaceful and natural function of political life, but to be only another expression for revolution, bloodshed, and all the horrors of civil war.

It is probable that a long course of years will be run, and many inconveniences and grievances endured, before any one of the free states secedes from the reconstructed Union.

### Literary Notices.

LADIES' REPOSITORY.—New York: Carlton & Porter. Boston: James P. Magee. Terms \$2 00 a year.

The June number of this interesting monthly has been received. It is beautifully illustrated by an engraving of the "Coast of Mount Desert" and an admirable likeness of the Rev. Glezin Fillmore, D. D., the patriarch of the Genesee Conference. Some of our readers may recollect a brief sketch given of Father Fillmore and his labors as the first itinerant in western New York written from the seat of the last General Conference. In this number we have a brief biographical sketch of Dr. Fillmore and his labors in connection with the introduction of Methodism into Buffalo. Dr. Abel Stevens contributes several short articles, entitled: The Irish Rebellion, Irish Missionaries, Gideon Ousley, William Hamilton, and Death of Preachers. "Captain Davenport's Will" is a pleasant story by Virginia F. Townsend. It contains a pleasant variety of articles and is a very readable number.

NORTH BRITISH REVIEW.—May, 1861. Reprinted by Leonard Scott & Co., New York.

The following is the table of contents: Present Movement in the Church of England, Alexis de Toqueville, The Poems and Plays of Robert Browning, Bishop Herd and his Contemporaries, Railway Accidents, Motley's United Netherlands, Berkeley's Idealism, Dr. John Brown's Home Subversion, The Educational Question in Scotland, The Christian Architect of Europe, The American Secession.

This is an excellent number, presenting a great variety of topics, ably treated. The closing article on "American Secession," although not free from objection, displays greater faith in the perpetuity and future glory of our Republic than Englishmen have of late exhibited.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE. American reprint By Leonard Scott & Co., New York.

The May number of this work has been received. The table of contents is as follows:

The Ministry and the Budget, Mrs. Beauchamp's Vengeance, Motley's History of the Netherlands, The Euthanasia of the Ottoman Empire, The Executor, The Origin of Species—A New Song, Life of the Right Hon. William Pitt, by Earl Stanhope.

ANTI TOBACCO JOURNAL.—By Rev. Geo. Trask, Fitchburg, Mass.

We have received the May and June numbers of this Orthodox publication. The following is the table of contents:

Dr. John C. Warren on the Pernicious Effects of Tobacco; The Discovery of Tobacco; Maize and Tobacco, by L. H. S., Hartford, Ct.; A Christian Triumph over Tobacco; Appeal to Wives, Mothers and Sisters; Rev. Dr. Justin Edwards on Tobacco and Strong Drink; Testimony of Professional Men; To Rev. Dominie Spittle; Touch of Humor from Father Aisley; Life Assurance Companies and Tobacco; How Ladies South and West take Snuff; A Farmer's

Testimony; The Street Smoker; The Pot Skunk; General Correspondence; Boys' Department.

Those who subscribe for this Journal will help a good cause. Mr. Trask says:

"I publish this Journal quarterly, and as much oftener as funds enable me to do it. Subscribers can have twelve copies a year. Price One Dollar. I pay the postage. Each copy can be divided and distributed as tracts. All communications should be addressed to me, at Fitchburg, Mass.

WORDS FOR THE HOUR.—New York: Carlton & Porter. Boston: James P. Magee.

This little work is just the thing to purchase by the thousand, to distribute among soldiers and others. It contains appropriate words and sentiments for our present national crisis.

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE for May. Leonard Scott & Co., New York.

Contents:—The Ministry and the Budget; Mrs. Beauchamp's Vengeance; Motley's History of the Netherlands; The Euthanasia of the Ottoman Empire; The Executor; The Origin of Species—A New Song; Life of the Right Hon. William Pitt, by Earl Stanhope.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.—New York: Harper & Brothers. Terms, \$3 a year. Large discounts to clubs.

The June number of this interesting work has been received. It has its full complement of illustrated articles. Among these we notice "The Coast Rangers of California," "Adventures in Gorilla Land," and others of merit to attract the eye and entertain the reader. The issues of this work may justly be numbered among the pleasing events of each month. The publishers say:

"Any Number will be sent by Mail, post-paid, for twenty-five cents. Any Volume, comprising six numbers, neatly bound in cloth, will be sent by mail, to any part of the United States within 3000 miles of New York, post-paid, for two dollars per volume. Complete sets will be sent by Express, the freight at the charge of the purchaser, at a discount of twenty-five per cent. from the above rate. Twenty-two Volumes, bound uniformly, extending from June 1850, to May 1861, are now ready.

PRAYER AMONG UNIVERSALISTS.—The Trumpet of the 18th speaks of the common idea that the Universalists are not men of prayer, admits that the fault is a serious one, and concludes with the following excellent language:—"We wish, then, to see the religion of prayer among us; prayer in the home circle; prayer in private as well as in public. If we have hitherto neglected this duty, it is time for us to awake, and begin life anew—spiritual life. This is our want spiritual life; and the more of this there is among us, the more shall we do for God and for Christ. God will bless with spiritual increase; and great shall be the peace of the people.

THE FULFILLMENT OF PROPHECY.—A correspondent of the Rutland Herald thinks the time has come for the fulfillment of the following prophecy:

And at the time of the end shall the King of the South push at him; and the King of the North shall come against him like a whirlwind, with chariots and horsemen, and with ships; and shall overflow and pass over.—Daniel xi: 40.

A WORTHY MISSION. The Boston Journal says:

"Rev. G. H. Hepworth of this city has gone to Forts Monroe and McHenry. His mission is to ascertain what can be done for the comfort of our troops during the hot weather. The interest of Mr. Hepworth in those who are serving their country is active and unceasing."

OLD MEN FOR COUNSEL.—"An old Baptist" writes to the Biblical Recorder as follows: "One of the first evidences of a decline in religion is an indifference to the religious paper. I have sat in Churches where scores of members have been excluded. If the excluded were reading men, and took a religious paper, I have noticed that the first palpable backward step was a discontinuance of the paper. This is the result of thirty years' observation."

CHURCH AND STATE.—When ministers of the gospel become half a century old, they are thought to be too old for popular efficient service, and younger men are preferred. But while the matter is regarded thus in Church, how is it in State? Mr. Seward is sixty years old; Mr. Chase, fifty three; Mr. Cameron, sixty; Mr. Welles, sixty two; Mr. Smith, fifty six; Mr. Blair, forty six; and Mr. Bates, sixty eight. Can any one tell why years as they multiply exert such a damaging influence upon the clergy, and not upon the laity? Upon ministers of Christ, and not upon statesmen?—Religious Herald.